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New-York Tribune.

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

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FOREIGN.-Three bombs were thrown at the Vicercy of Manchuria, who, however, escaped injury. —— It was announced that an edict establishing the Chinese republic will be issued on February 13. —— Riots took place in Paris on the occasion of a socialist burial in Père Lachaise, the mob attacking the Père Lachaise, the mob attacking the police with paving stones. — W. Morgan Shuster, ex-Treasurer General of Persia, sailed from Southampton for New York. — It was expected that the water within the conferdam surrounding the wreck of the Maine would reach sea level to-day. — Lord Lister, who perfected the antiseptic treatment is surgery died in London in his ment in surgery, died in London in his eighty-fifth year.

DOMESTIC.—Senator Reed, of Missouri, said the nomination of Champ Clark for the Presidency was assured. Ballot boxes disappeared from the politing places at the election of delegates to the nominating conventions in the District of Columbia; Taft men were chosen. ——— Rival labor organizations continued their activity at Lawrence; the strike, it was said, has thus far caused a loss of \$1,000,000. —— An Indianapolis dispatch said the government was ready to arrest the alleged members of the dynamite conspiracy tomorrow. ____ State Controller Sohmer made public at Albany the report of an examination of the fiscal affairs city of Albany. Alexander Hamilton Stuart, who portrayed the dying man in "The City," died from heart failure in Detroit. —— Tyrone Power and his theatrical company, who were imprisoned on a train in a snowdrift north of Watertown, N. Y., were rescued by two rotary snow ploughs. — Twenty-seven negro men and women were bapized through a hole in the ice in the Monongaheia River; temperature of air, degrees above zero. — The ice pack of the Cape Cod coast held up a small fleet of vessels; the revenue cutter Gresham towed two disabled schooners into the harbor at Provincetown, Mass.

The garage of Mrs. William H. Young at Tuxedo Park, N. Y., was destroyed by fire.

CITY .- There were two deaths from Seven persons were overcome by gas and seventeen horses were drowned in their stalls by bursting mains, and the section around West End avenue and 97th street was without water or gas for hours. — Detectives working on the forgery by which the National City End was expluded out of \$10.000. which has headquarters in Connecticut, and that one man had beer case. Patrick Burns, former chief of police of Toledo, was held up and killed by two men in his saloon in The Bronx. === The communicants of St. Paul's Church, Staten Island, opposed to ritualism, would, it was said, file charges with Bishop Greer against their rector, the Rev. G. S. Wallis, to-day.

Attorney General Wickersham addressed the People's Forum in New Rochelle, describing the work of the Department of Justice, which prosecuted 14.702 cases in 1911. — Woodrow Wilson sent a letter to the Hungarian League denying he meant to cast any reflection upon the Hungarlan race in his "History of the American People."

THE WEATHER .- Indications for to day: Probably snow. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 21 degrees; lowest. 1 below.

"RIGHT" CONSERVATION.

Governor Dix's position is unassail able when he declares he would rather start right and be defeated this year on legislation for conservation and development of the state's water power than have enacted into law a plan not right. "Right," of course, is a relative term. The Governor and the Conservation Com mission think the scheme of the Ferris legislative committee is not right. It the state to be developed through the state's help at the most important power sites to the fortunate interests which happen to own those power sites. Undoubtedly the water power interests would call this right. The manufacturer who desires cheaper power than he can obtain from coal, but does not happen to own a water power site, undoubtedly would not call it right. It is probable that the average person will agree with the Governor and the Conservation Commission rather than with the water power interests.

This state possesses from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 horsepower of undeveloped water power. The possibility of this in turning mill wheels is stupendous. It is the state's greatest natural asset outside the fertility of the soil. There are claims that the state has not a clear title to all this undeveloped water power. Some of it, though undeveloped, has been given under grant to private concerns. Yet some of the grants have not been decided to be irrevocable, and the courts have not passed finally on the validity of the claims of riparian owners to power developed through storage of storm waters. It seems trite and axiomatic to say that the state should not be deprived of one lota of that great possession to which it has any shadow of right, and that no scheme of legislation should be adopted which would permit concentration of the benefits of water conservation in the hands of a few when the power could possibly be distributed among a greater number. That is the essential feature of the Ferris committee's scheme-its concentration in practical perpetuity of most of the water power of the state in the hands of a comparatively few people, with possibilities of profit for them and much harm to competitors through refusal to sell power and the like.

The plan of the Governor and the Conservation Commission, while perhaps ent than that of the legislative committee would preclude any such market and New Mexico in jurisprudence. The menopoly It would have the state itself develop and market power—electrical tered communities in our various states. The anarchy in the United States, and Representative Randell, of Texas, is a free trader. What will the bill they report the? I don't know; Chairman Underwood

state sold water only, as the legislative titted thus to play their parts at Engcommittee suggests that it do, it could land's senior university must carry with of conversion into energy, it could seek Oxford in the five years 1906.10 more its customers and there could be no than one-third-eighty-four-engaged in "power trust." The working out of a educational work, sixty-six turned to the proper conservation scheme, to secure law, nineteen took up religious work, adequate revenue to the state through thirteen (all Germans) entered the civil the sale of power while effectively pro- service, eleven practised medicine, nine states which prefer living on charity to moting industrial development, is one of engaged in scientific work, eight in "busithe biggest problems of the next few ness," five in journalism, five in mining tion Commission and the legislative com- American diplomatic service, two in the mittee should differ so radically, for Indian civil service and two in forestry, there must result from that difference and one each in the British consular sera widespread discussion of the problem vice, the colonial service, the army and then crying out for pity when it comes to bound to bring light to bear on it.

WHAT ABOUT THE "ONE FIXED POINT"!

Can it be that the Democratic compass is going to veer away from the one fixed point" which more or less recently became Governor Wilson's pole star? The treatment of Colonel Bryan by the Democratic majority in the education, could have been more effecing disobeyed, his warnings unheeded and his threats disregarded; and it is debter for all time. now proposed by the "money trust" investigators to put Colonel Bryan on the stand as the first witness and make him produce the proof that the big interests are in control of the inquiry. This is expected to result in a showing up that the subject of a "demonstration," with will be damaging to his prestige. The red flags, the singing of the "Marseilcolonel will in that case be only getting laise" and the rest of it, is a circum-

idol is the worst of impiety. cratic party, as represented by its lead-And the difference between the Democandidate for the Presidential nomination is bewildering. When the whole party was prostrate before the Lincoln a fervent desire to knock him into a cocked hat once and for all. And now that the party is knocking him into a cocked hat Governor Wilson is discoverdently the Bryanite doctrine of the ini- resent. Their aim is any substantial a teacher of "bosh" and embracing artiative, referendum and recall. Which advantage that may be obtained for is right, the late convert or the bored backslider? Will the Governor have to re-examine his faith?

RECENT ROBBERIES.

Perhaps the excuse that this city is nadequately policed may account for murder in The Bronx, but does it cover tivity of well known socialists here in the frequent bold crimes in other and more settled parts of the community? It was only a few days ago that men entered, "shot up" and robbed a news- ized labor. It has represented a minorpaper distributing agency in the daytime and within a stone's throw of crowded Park Row. And on Saturday morning displace him, but not enlisting the syma highwayman blackjacked a bookkeeper on his way from the bank at the Bowery and Great Jones street and robbed him of \$900. This daring hold- in industrial disputes. Its influence has d, and the ice in the harbor made up was accomplished in the presence of been felt repeatedly in this city when conditions the worst in recent years. many persons upon a usually busy street. labor disputes arose in the less well or-The robbers in both of these cases en-

occurrence. And they were committed labor would be interesting and imbeing connected with the City Bank in parts of the city which ought to be well policed. They may revive discussion of a "crime wave" in this city From this no good will result unless the people come to realize that there is perpetual crime wave here. Crimes of States Census Bureau for its registraand successful that they attract atten- ain, comprising nearly one-half of the tion. If the public would exhibit con- population of that kingdom, present in dissatisfaction with the protection to together creditable to the United States. life and property here conditions might be improved, either through the increase among the most destructive diseases in numbers with that of the other great marked difference between the respecrection.

THE RHODES SCHOLARS.

The vast academic benefaction of Cecil Rhodes has become a commonplace the other hand, there were in a populaof current and perpetually continuing tion of more than 19.532,000 only 1,189 history, and as such receives compara- deaths from that source, or 6 to the tively little attention. We are too busy 100,000 just a trifle more than onenoticing new things as they arise to fourth as many as in the United States. have much time for even greater things which have been established for a few ference. There is nothing in natural years. Yet the simple and businesslike conditions to warrant it. Typhoid is grants in practical perpetuity a virtual statement which comes to hand of the caused in the great majority of cases market monopoly of the water power of year's record of the Rhodes international by contamination of drinking water with scholarships is filled with suggestion ri- sewage or by contamination of food and valling the most ambitious flights of drink by house flies. Now, in the United romance.

in residence at the twenty colleges of of contamination of the water supply Oxford University a total of 176 scholars is therefore actually greater than here, on the bounty of Cecil Rhodes. That while files are fully as much at home means in numbers an entire "small col- and as numerous. Yet we have practilege," all supported by the gift of one cally four times as many deaths from man. Of these the plurality, eighty-nine, typhoid as they do there. came from the United States, seventy- It is difficult to account for this on seven from British colonies and ten from any ground that is not discreditable to Germany-a potential leavening to make the United States. We do not like to for an Anglo-German entente. When say that Americans are less competent or we reflect that these students are on a less careful to safeguard their water permanent foundation and that for all supplies, or that they are more tolerant time to come there will every year be a of the flying vermin in which typhoid like number there, the farreaching in- finds apt purveyors. Yet if such is not

least partially apparent.

can students rank well in scholarship rians in these statistics. as well as in numbers. They are reported: One among the three taking the B. Litt. degree, one of the two taking B. Sc. and two of the four taking B. C. L. In the final honor schools one of the the consequences of its own persistent two in the first class, in jurisprudence. folly makes a rather sorry figure, since was from West Virginia, and in the second class two of the three in litera humaniores were from New York and is just now in the unhappy fix of having New Jersey, three of the five in juris- to depend on a Republican President prudence were from this country, as were five of the eight in modern history, to defeat for protection against a Demoand both of the two in English literature, these last being from Texas and Oklahoma. In the third class all three in natural science-physics, engineering and chemistry-were Americans, with one of the three in jurisprudence of Mr. D. D. Colcock, the secretary of and one each in English literature and the New Orleans Sugar Exchange, now theology.

admitted during the year to read for a reduction of the duty on sugar. Here advanced degrees nine were Americans. There is a fine suggestion in the cir- ation: cumstances of an Oklahoman winning honors at Oxford in English literature and a Coloradan securing a diploma "with distinction" in economics, and men from Vermont and Oregon taking honors respectively in chemistry and congineering and two from Arkansas is from Paterson, N. J. the home of the congineering and two from Arkansas is from Paterson, N. J. the home of the congineering and two from Arkansas is from Paterson, N. J. the home of the congineering and two from Arkansas is from Paterson, N. J. the home of the congineering and two from Arkansas is from Paterson, N. J. the home of the congineering and the congineering and two from Arkansas is from Paterson, N. J. the home of the congineering and a coloradan securing a diploma "with distinction" in economics, and men from Vermont and Oregon taking the congineering and the congineering and a coloradan securing a diploma "with distinction" in economics, and men from Vermont and Oregon taking honors respectively in chemistry and the congineering the congineering and the congineering the congineerin not much more perfect in detail at pres- honors respectively in chemistry and engineering and two from Arkansas is

the stored water, as seemed best. If the states come men who are state sold water only, as the legislative states that the states come men who are ford won't tell. secretarial work, while the fate of ten facing the consequences?

is not recorded. Upon this foundation men are thu gathered in from many places, trained in many arts and sent forth to serve mankind in a multitude of callings. It is difficult to imagine how the great design which Rhodes had, of promoting peace and good will among men through the international diffusion of higher tively executed than in this way which Anglo-Saxon and Teutonic world his

SOCIALISM AND THE STRIKE. The bringing of the children of the tween this labor disturbance and those from Europe, and the strike at Lawrence is differentiated from most strikes in this country by the prominence of the wood, of Western Federation of Miners notoriety, has made it bitter and uncompromising. He has little in common with the older labor leaders of the Goming that he is the "one fixed point," re- pers group, being a socialist of an excanting his own errors, declaring himself treme type and having no faith in the method of compromise which they repunion labor. His aim is socialism, and he seeks to make every labor conflict contribute to the advance of socialism by getting converts to that idea and by intensifying the strife between labor and capital. Hence the appearance in this case of the methods of European socialists, such as the bringing of the strik-Sunday morning's shocking hold-up and ers' children to this city and the ac-

behalf of the strikers. The socialist movement has made little progress within the ranks of organity in the American Federation of Labor, impatient with Gompers and eager to pathy of the Federation's members to any considerable extent. It is now seeking to strengthen itself by its activity ganized or unorganized trades. Its opportunity exists in such conditions. Doubtless the regular labor leaders of

TYPHOID IN TWO COUNTRIES. Recent vital statistics of the United violence are always more common and tion area, comprising about one-half of safer than they should be. It is only the population of the country, and of the when they happen to be especially bold Local Government Board of Great Britstantly instead of only at intervals its some respects a contrast which is not al-

Typhoid fever, for example, ranks of the police force until it compared in both countries. There is, however, a cities or through its more effective di- tive death rates from it. In this country in a population of a little more than 53.834,000 there were in 1910 no fewer than 12.673 deaths from this malady, or 23.5 to the 100,000. In Great Britain, on There ought not to be so great a dif-Kingdom the population is much more In the last academic year there were crowded than it is here and the danger

fluence of Rhodes's bequest becomes at the case, how can we account for 23.5 deaths here against only 6 there? There It is pleasant to observe that Ameri- is food for thought for practical sanita-

LIVING ON CHARITY.

A state clamoring to be saved from in asking for commiseration it impeaches its own intelligence. Louisiana whom it did everything within its power cratic majority in the House of Representatives which it helped to create.

"The New Orleans Picayune" published a Washington dispatch the other Of the sixteen who were at the national capital trying to prevent is his illuminating summary of the situ-

is from Paterson, N. J., the home of anarchy in the United States, and Rep-

Mr. Colcock has about as little confidence in the Democrats and Insurgents trains which make their time in zero placed as to be able to convert that of learning in America. Nor is the water into energy—a limited class. If after disposition of the Rhodes scholars Shackleford, Hughes and Randell. He managers whose engines seem unable to water into energy—a limited class. It after disposition of the knodes scholars it sold energy as well as water capable less noteworthy. Of the 246 who left counts solely on the President's sense of make steam when the mercury goes bevoted against Mr. Taft in 1908 and will go and study their methods. probably vote against him in 1912, even if he does step in and protect its leading industry by a veto. There are some Louisiana thinks sugar ought to be Kansas to study the system of teaching guarded from Democratic onslaughts on swimming that is used by Dr. James Naithat the Governor and the Conservathe Electoral College to defend itself, instead of throwing away that vote and

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Measured by the volume of payments through clearing houses, current business transactions are large, but operations, as a rule, represent day-to-day dealings. Little disposition to anticipate future requirements is noted in any line of trade, and at the moment weather conditions are not in favor of a satismost contumelious. His orders are bewinter merchandise. Undercurrents in the business world, however, suggest gradual expansion in our industries, especially in the steel and drygoods markets, the latter showing a better inquiry from buyers, induced to some extent by Lawrence strikers here and making them higher prices for raw cotton, on the theory that lower quotations on finished goods are out of the question. The heavy cotton crop doubtless has been his deserts, but strict justice to an old stance that marks the difference beber of mills are short on stocks in the with which this country is more fa- face of rising prices for options and the spot material it appears safe to assume ers in Washington, and its New Jersey children is a socialistic device borrowed that future quotations on cotton goods will rule above prevailing levels. Cotton for future delivery has been active in recent days at advancing figures idol Dr. Wilson was privately expressing socialists in it. The leadership of Hayspeculators and spot houses.

According to "The Iron Age" pig iron production in January was 2,057,911 tons, as against 2,043,270 tons in December, and according to the same authority thirteen United States Steel Corporation furnaces were blown in the first month of the year, which is exactly the number by which the total of active furnaces in the whole country on February 1 exceeds that of January 1. In finished steel materials some irregularity is reported in prices, the figures at which large producers were holding plates, shapes and bars in December having been shaded in many instances. While the general steel marker is "spotty" the United States Steel Corporation's bookings are encouraging, and its unfilled orders on hand at the end of the last month show an increase of 294,960 tons over the December record. It is estimated that the big steel concern is now operating on a basis of 86 per cent of its pig iron capacity and upward of 85 per cent of finishing capacity. The independents are not doing so well. Improvement is reported in the copper market, and the price of the metal is again practically on a 1414-cent basis.

Reports received by the commercial agencies show a large number of failures in the first month of the year. "Dun's Review" finds that the number of all mercantile disasters in January was the more conservative type regard its 1.897, with total indebtedness of \$19.- | 2) per cent. One important dietetic differactivities at Lawrence and elsewhere 770,530, compared with 1,663, with liaon the forgery by which the National countries of \$10,000 clent police ought to prevent, at least with little sympathy. If it should gain bilities of \$24,000,649 in the corresponding the forgery was done by a band from being a matter of almost everyday supporters the effect upon organized ing period a year ago, the record presenting an increase in small insolvencies and a decrease in the number of failures of large concerns. So far in the current month the number of commercial failures is considerably in excess of that reported in the same time in 1911. In the commodity markets prices as a rule favor the buyer, in comparison with recent quotation levels, cotton being the chief exception. Cereals, however, show little change from the high figures of the season, and in spite of speculative profit taking in wheat and corn there has been no material decline in the various options. The world's supply of wheat increased last week 566,000 bushels. against a gain in the like period in 1911 of 1.631,000 bushels, while exports of wheat from all ports in this country and Canada amounted to 3,816,458 bushels, compared with 2,274,291 bushels for the corresponding week a year ago. Butter and eggs are lower; also cattle, hogs and sheep. The market for hides is strong in all parts of the world.

Speculation in stocks is light in volume, and only a small investment demand is reported. The professional element on the Stock Exchange is bearish, owing to the various uncertainties in the general situation, but it has not been liquidation nor has it made much of an semi-Socialistic postal service. And for Letgue, of San Francisco, is counteracting impression on prices. Securities are in strong hands and the larger financial interests are not pessimistic regarding the future. Bank reserves, although smaller than those reported at the opening of the year, are still large enough to maintain of funds from the interior are beginning regime foreshadowed by the prophets of to increase, while local bankers are lending heavy sums to Europe and are shipping gold to Paris, it is quite possible that a firmer tendency will soon develop in the local market for loans. Discount rates in London have declined, and the England's rate from 4 to 31/2 per cent. Exports of merchandise from the United States are heavy, and the position of the country in the international money market is one of extreme strength.

Did Governor Wilson misread the signs of the times when he recanted his "cocked hat" opinions and turned to the worship of Bryan? If so, he can doubtless get a new light as he advances in experience of practical politics.

How about making our cavalry regiments a truly Democratic soldiery by mounting them on donkeys, and so being allowed to keep them?

And now it has come to the "Church yell," given from the pulpit platform or the steps of the altar, presumably conday which told of the hopes and fears cluding with an "Ah-men!" instead of the conventional "Sis! Boom! Ah-h-h!" And wonder gasps, "What next?"

Andrew Jackson won the battle of

New Orleans with a breastwork of sugar hogsheads. Naturally, then, the Democratic Congressman sees no use for battleships, and finds it better to put the money into a "pork barrel" for defence in every diarict.

into and out of Kentucky without havlittled programme of Socialism. Neverthein the dynamics compiracy was president of he has been portraying with vivid rheterinto and out of Kentucky without havlittled programme of Socialism. Neverthein the Astatic Exclusion League of Socialism. Governor Wilson seems to have got

In the Northwest they have railroad

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The United States government has ordered an army officer to the University of aroused interest in all parts of the country, and the office of the department of physical education of the university is besiezed with letters asking for information. "The system that I have adopted in teachng swimming is very simple," says Dr. Naismith. "It simply goes back to the foundation principles. All animals, excepting man, swim in the same position that they walk. Teaching man to swim resolves itself into two factors. First to keep the body in a horizontal position, and the second principle rests on the fact that when a heavy body strikes the water in a slanting position with an impetus almost parailel with the surface it is almost impos sible for the body to sink."

"Is your husband sticking to his resolution to give up smoking?"
"Mercy, no! Haven't you noticed how
good natured he is?"-Chicago Record-Herald.

Two young women who have been friends from childhood and now occupy houses on the same block employ the same family physician. He was called a few days ago to attend the four-year-old boy of one of the women and was asked before leaving: 'Why is it that Harry-her neighbor's little boy-is never sick and our boy is under the weather so often?" "That's a hard one," said the physician, "but maybe you can find an answer in the fact that Harry pelted me with snow a few minutes ago. The doctor made a quick exit, leaving the impression, however, that more fresh air might bring about a desirable change. In relating the story the physician said that the puny child got most of his "fresh air" in a tightly closed automobile

Sillicus—I can truthfully say I never for-get a favor. Cynicus—Nothing remarkable about that. The fellow we accept a favor from seldom lets us forget it.—Philadelphia Record.

A New York merchant who makes frequent trips to Europe in the interest of his ernor Wilson. business, in speaking of the porter-dramatist Otto Reinhard Popper, who recently disappeared from his home in Vienna, said called 'little dramas,' made out of the ma- sideration of party fealty. terial which he saw before him daily. Fla great success and made him famous. I pose that this had something to do with his disappearance.

"He says that his is the straight and nar-"He speaks truly. His one ideal is the

Eat the crust of bread in preference to the crumb. This is the advice of "The Lancet," for a century or more a sort of doctors' bible. This London medical publication says that analysis shows that "the crumb contains on an average 43 per cent of moisture, while the crust contains only ence between crust and crumb is the fact that the former contains an increased amount of soluble carbohydrates owing to the action of intense heat which the crust receives compared with the crumb during baking. Moreover, the crust has a more pronounced bready flavor than the crumb, flavor which is attractive and which atimulates the flow of digestive fuices."

Mother-If you're very good, Edith, I'll ake you to the circus.
Little Girl-Do you really mean it, mothr, or is it just a promise?—Life.

A PROBLEM FOR SOCIALISTS

Antagonism Between Morality and Root Principle of Socialism.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Since the appearance of Condé B. Pallen's article in The Tribune on January 28 there have been a few ineffectual attempts to answer it. None of your correspondents, however, have made the slightest effort to meet the issue raised by him. Joseph A. Margolies protests against "the dragging in of all the stuff about nevertheless the logical position for a fair, and the officers say Eastern people That is evasive, but is Socialist. It is never particularly pleasant have the wildest imaginable ideas about for a Socialist to have the antagonism places. between the root principle of Socialism and morality pressed home with Mr. Pallen's

force and directness. attention of the public from the phase of the land is infested with swindlers of the Mr. Margolies would prefer to divert the successful in bringing about investment | Socialism emphasized by Mr. Pallen to the | worst type. The Pacific Information obvious reasons. He does not point out, these misapprehensions as to a great dehowever, that in the administration of the mand for a miscellaneous lot of immidustrial sense, and that distribution is not persons from leaping in the dark. It is made known on any known Socialistic formula. Nevertheless, in the administration of the postoffice there are certain easy rates for money, but as shipments points of resemblance to the Socialistic the new commonwealth-namely, the lack of check upon waste and the absence of that pushing incentive to exertion where there is a personal stake in the product, To the Editor of The Tribune. the spirit killing routine and red tape and the perennial deficit.

Another correspondent, from the hinterdifferences in enterprise, in industry and from his final paragraph; "The from Socialism as he would have us bemuch.

In The Tribune of February 5 Arthur W. Welles, writing as a non-Socialist, lectures Mr. Pallen upon his flippancy and bids him address himself to "the problem of distribution of wealth . . . a problem which no Socialist has ever satisfactorily Free love and irreligion are no part of Socialism. Socialism is an economic doctrine, pure and simple, and the private views of Socialists toward marwith Socialism."

Well, let us see. One might as well bay the moon as argue the economic principle involved in Socialism with its followers. The fatalism of their philosophy makes collectivism inevitable, and any argument about the universal disorder that will follow does not disturb the ordinary Socialist, Besides, it would have been discourteous in Mr. Pallen to have ignored the moral issue which was raised in Mr. McMahon's communication. Mr. McMahon would, then have had reason to complain. It is true that "free love" does not con-

energy from the stored water-or sell will mean much, while the fact that of the Ways and Means Committee does up to the inspiring motto: "One for all family, and since their leaders and repre sentative spokesmen hold that the only union of man and woman compatible with Socialistic equality is one to be determined by the duration of what they call "sex fondness," and since, moreover, no Socialist leader or writer of any standing denies either the plain implications of their philosophy in that respect or repudiates the authorities that would substitute "sex fondness" for the marriage tie, perhaps it is not a very great exaggeration to say that Socialism has a free love flavor. But, in any event, between "free love" as an institution and "sex fondness" as the sole parched lips is as costly as the luxurious condition for making, unmaking and remaking affinities, I will leave Mr. welles

to choose Nor is irreligion in express terms included in the Socialistic programme. Indeed, the reverse is the case. The Socialist party has solemnly declared in a political have to bear the burden of those social serve its judgment. Socialist leaders, if heavier than the war toll of the Nabellef." Yet an incredulous world will reanything, are tacticians. But the question peleonic period. Every progressive platform, by one of the delegates, was and sends up the expenditures by leans not then, nor has it been since, answered, and bounds. Mr. J. S. Rubinstein has Perhaps some of your correspondents who been making some interesting calculaseem so anxious to shift this issue from tions based upon the financial votes its moral bearings might try it. It runs as follows:

"If economic determinism be true, and if the moral and ethical principles of sosay that we have nothing to do with reof the Socialist Party, 1908, p. 196.)

Mr. Pallen merely presses the same in-(or, if you wish, the law) of economic determinism presage or imply the abolition of the family and the negation of religion? Or does it not? And if not, why not? That W. J. O'DONNELL. is the question. New York, Feb. 7, 1912.

FOR LA FOLLETTE AND WILSON.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The editorial in The Tribune of to day in regard to the unseemly haste of some of the Progressive leaders and others to hold the funeral of the candidacy of Domesday Book with the collection of Senator La Follette impresses me as very \$100,000 as a meagre offset? Or what opportune. When the Senator himself comes | would Richard Cobden, the national bagforward and declares himself out of the race will be time enough to go on with governed too much, have said about an the ceremony. The Progressive leaders and others-who in all probability will be found not to be leaders—who seem so greatly pleased that the Senator is, they hope, "down and out" will find that their joy is as premature as was that of those who so joyfully proclaimed the "killing" of Gov-

Neither Senator La Follette nor Governor Wilson is going to be put out of the way so easily, and the "leaders" who proclaim that he had met the writer of "The Sales- themselves so loudly and who know so woman" shortly after his first work had much will not only find themselves without been produced. "He told us," said the New followers but will learn that both Senator Yorker, "of his poverty-stricken home and La Follette and Governor Wilson are rephow happy he was when he secured a place resentatives of principles which appeal as metal polisher in a Berlin store. There with a great deal more strength to the he worked all day and remained in his ordinary American citizen than does the lodging place at night and wrote what he personal ambition of any man or any con-When in Philadelphia Senator La Fol-

nally he took courage to show his largest lette said, "If we must have a Democratic work to a manager. 'Freiheitsdrang' was President I hope it will be Governor Wilson," he did more than express his personal was told that he was not provident. I sup- feeling; he expressed the feeling of thousands of Republicans, who if they do not the privilege of voting for Senator La Follette will vote for Governor Wilson. New York, Feb. 7, 1912. D. E. DAVIS.

POSIES FOR PRENDERGASTIANS. To the Editor of The Tribune

Sir: The writer, in the interest of his clients, frequently has business with the office of the Controller in New York, and he cannot help noting the contrast between the efficiency of the present administration of the office and the old regime of Tammany officials and clerks.

It is really a pleasure now to do business with the office. The officials and clerks are not only attentive to business, but display marked degree of intelligence and are extremely courteous. The man at cashler's window is one of the most courteous, efficient and polite clerks that the writer has ever come in contact with.

The public is surely entitled to prompt ourteous and efficient service by intelligent clerks, and that it surely receives in the Controller's office under the present ad-A LAWYER. ministration.

Jersey City, N. J., Feb. 10, 1912.

A PESSIMISTIC WESTERNER.

To the Editor of The Tribune Sir: I regret that somebody has circulated stories throughout the East to the effect that high wages prevail in San Francisco and throughout the West and that sundry industries are scarce of men. The result has been to flood this coast with deluded men and women. People should understand that gold does not grow on the bushes out here and that work on the Panama-Pacific exposition has not started. There are 20,000 applicants for jobs at the

I have recently studied industrial and agricultural conditions all the way from Alberta to Phornix. While there is room for many thousand of persons out this way grants, and makes it a point to prevent criminal to use the mails for such misrepresentations as fill this country with idle and penniless tourists. LEIGH H. IRVINE.

Cakland, Cal., Feb. 5, 1912.

AN INTERPRETATION.

Sir: In Dr. Pallen's cleverly written answer to John R. McMahon's article in favor of socialism we have a socialist answered easier situation in the British capital is land of a sister state, doubts whether Mr. by a socialist. The answerer is opposed, reflected in a reduction of the Bank of Pallen "himself understands what he is but is himself guilty of the essential printalking about." He suggests that better ciples of socialism. Lest it may be imarguments would be forthcoming from agined that the doctor did not drop anycertain writers, the practical effect of thing savoring of socialism, and lest it may whose principles would be to level the in- not be noted that he is a socialist without equalities in wealth that correspond to knowing it, witness the following extract in thrift, as well as those which correspond (the socialists' indictment of the present to differences created by artificial advan- social organization) is immensely overtages. Indeed, John Armstrong, of Peetz- drawn, is limned with r ch, radically falsiburg, N. J., is not nearly so far removed fles the perspectiv. and is a reckless calumny to boot." Any one but a conservlieve. The gentleman doth protest too ative socialist knows that no pen has as yet painted the present failures in dark enough

He continues: "Abuses there have been, abuses there are, under the present social organization, but many have been rectified and more will be rectified." No man not have so much confidence in our present soslightest suspicion that present day evils are caused by the socialism inherent in our of our national and local statutes. His objections have all been many times successfully answered. It will take something more than a socialist to give the socialists something that they cannot answer. Will answered both McMahon's radical socialism and Pallen's far more dangerous conservative socialism? E. D. BRINKERHOFF.

Irvington, N. J., Feb. 2, 1912.

A FINE CENSOR! From The Buffala Courier. One of the fellows indicted for implication

into and out of Kentucky without hav-ing been haled before a "court of honor." less, since the philosophy of Socialism Kentucky colonels nowadays fail to live predicates the abolition of the monogamic they are preferable to dynamiters. and tax-gatherers.

SOCIAL REFORM

What It Costs-What Bankers

Think of It. London, January 27. The political millennium is not chean The Chancellor's refreshing fruit for

feasts of Cleopatra and the Roman emperors, when jewels were dissolved in wine and delicacies from the world's end were served on rose leaves. Taxpayers convention by a majority of one that "It reforms which are bringing in the new is not concerned with matters of religious heavens and the new earth, and it is flung at the convention which adopted that scheme requires a fresh horde of officials

sanctioned by Parliament, and he has discovered that between 1894 and 1910 the salaries and expenses of government clety be based ultimately upon the manner of economic production, how dare you then to \$210,000,000 annually. This estimate officials have increased from \$80,725,000 does not include the cost of the labor exligion?" (Proceedings National Convention changes and the revaluation of the land: and the expense of the national system of insurance, which is to go into effect quiry in another form: Does the theory in July, is mainly conjectural. The burdens of armaments are rivalled by the exorbitant expenditures of officialdom. One costly barrack after another is built in Whitehall for new brigades of clerks and inspectors, and the national expenditures have reached a stage of extrava-

gance that is appalling to oldtime econ-

What would that apostle of individual

ism. Herbert Spencer, have thought of

the expenditure of \$1,870,000 on a new

omists.

man, who considered that the world was official return of the Board of Trade showing that over 80,000 candidates' applications had been received in connection with the labor exchanges and unemployment insurance? Lord Cairus questioned the utility of land transfer acts, and condemned the proposal for the establishment of branch registries when the central office was avoided by landowners as unworthy of confidence. How amazed he would be over the deliberate department plan of having a branch registry in every country, with a swarm of officials! Gladstone had a phenomenal talent for constructive legislation, and was conspicuous for mastery of figures and details. Would he not have confessed his helplessness if he had been required to explain the practical operation of a measure like the insurance bill, with its provisions for reorganizing the friendly societies, creating a national medical service and supervising the stamping and collection of 13,000,000 cards? The magnitude and complexity of these social reformers compel officials to chatter about millions of risks and

benefits; and naturally there must be

fresh multitudes of civil servants under

pay, if anything is to be done with the

system More than one-half of the land in Ireland has passed into the possession of tenants and small owners through the operation of the Wyndham act, and the remnant might be readily financed it. agitators were not warned that the complete resettlement of the population on its own soil would interfere with political objects. This has been an immense undertaking, involving enormous use of public credit, but it is a beggarly enterprise in comparison with the purchase of English land for the benefit of occupiers and agricultural laborers' small holdings. Allotments and agricultural holdings measures have been enacted in rapid succession for the purpose of multiplying small owners and sending back to the land unemployed workers in the towns, and now there are fresh prepares sals for the establishment of land banks with capital supplied by the state and

with resources for financing the purchase of small properties on the instalment plan, with agreements covering seventy-five years. Advanced radicals consider that these recommendations do not go far enough and talk glibly about the good time coming when under Mr. Lloyd George's leadership the railways of the kingdom will be purchased and operated for the public good and a complete system of land nationalization introduced in conformity with the teach ings of Henry George. Ministers obsessed with viewy schemes of social reform, the continuous recruiting of hordes of officials, and exorbitant and oppressive taxation of investors and capitalists are characteristic features of England under Radical rule. The cost may easily be counted when consols. which were once gilt-edged securities among nations, go begging at 77 and may fall into the sixties or fifties if extrava-

gant expenditures are doubled and fresh blocks of social reforms are financed by increased levies on the haves for the benefit of the have-nots. The bank presidents understand the seriousness of the situation when, according to Lord St. Aldwyn, nine of the largest institutions have been forced to write off £6,285,009. since 1903 in consequence of the depreciation of securities. Sir Felix Schuster, Lord Goschen and Mr. Maurice O. Fitzgerald are experienced bankers, who command the confidence of the business community, and they agree that the decline of consols and other high class securities has become a serious national question and that with the country rushing headlong toward a yearly budget of £200,000,000 the future of British industry and finance is a matter of the gravest concern. Not only have expensive services been

multiplied by credulous social reformers but the cost of revenue collections has also rapidly increased; and in the opinion of expert financiers like Sir Felix Schuspoisoned with the virus of socialism could ter there will inevitably be a decreasing yield from death and succession duties cialistic system. The answerer has not the and super-taxes, since these levies involve the destruction of capital and are economically unsound. Direct taxation is a milch cow that can be overmitted and exhausted. There is a current idea that money invested abroad is safer and more profitable than capital kept st home, where it is under close scrutiny not The Tribune make an attempt to get by revenue officials and may be subjected to predatory budgets and legislation. If the Chancellor of the Exchequer has discovered new methods of financing social reform under Free Trade, he has failed either to find adequate employment for capital at home or to prevent a disastrous decline of national securities. The political millennium which ric is a paradise for legions of officials